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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1902.

#### THE SHERMAN ANTI-IRUST LAW.

President Roosevelt's action in proceeding against the Northern Securities Company under the Sherman act will at least give the public an entertaining, if not an instructive, lesson in the so-called anti-trust laws, which the President himself so strenuously condemned in his first message to Congress.

In this case there is no trouble between the parties to the contract. The stockholders, who have either sold out or taken potluck with the new concern, are all satisfied with the deal and there is no disagreement among them. The fight was started by persons on the outsideappeal is made to the President, and he lays the matter before the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-General decides that this merger is in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. And so the President directs him to proceed acainst the corporation, with a view to dissolving it and having the shares of the Northern Securities Company re-exchanged for the railroad shares and these returned to the original holders.

The whole procedure seems to us to be absurd on its face. But granting, for the sake of argument, that the Government wins its case and that the Northern Securities Company is dissolved and the stocks of the various railroads ed since the Sherman law was enacted? Will it not be his duty to inquire into the United States Steel Corporation and existing in violation of the Sherman act, to proceed against them in the same way court should decide that all these cor- cation, porations are illegal and must be dissolved, what then?

The Governor of Minnesota and his violation of law it is their own fault and they deserve to be punished for violating the law.

Very good But if all such corporations should be broken up, what would become simply a Wall-Street affair, and the country does not care what happens to Wall-Street speculators; if they lose their money it is nothing more than they by the game of chance.

very much broader disaster than that. Destroy the great corporations of this country to-day and you practically an ted States Steel Corporation and what becomes of thousands of men and wo- the rule of merit. men dependent upon it? Precipitate such a panic as we have suggested in Wall-Street and the whole country would be panic-stricken and our prosperity would come to an abrupt close.

The Times is no pessimist, and we do not mean to say that any such disaster as this is probable. But we do say that the Sherman anti-trust law is to-day a menace to the enterprise and prosperity of the United States. It has never done any good. It has been a dead failure, It has been on the statute books for more than ten years, and yet the trusts have grown in that time more than in all the years before put together. But we say that, while it has done no good, it is capable of doing much harm, it hangs as a threat over the great interests, and if the President should take the law seriously and proceed under it against all corporations he would bring on such a panie and such a disaster as this country has never known

It seems to us that herein is food for thought for the members of the Virginia Constitutional Convention,

#### SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Editor of The Times: Sir,-The tax-payers of Virginia are subjected to a system of Couble taxation an utterly senscless system, void of rhyme reason or excuse. I refer to the fact that all over the State the public and the private school exist side by side. This should not be so. The public schools should be of such a character that a private school of the same grade would have no chance to exist in the same community. Then the community would have one set of schools instead of two to support, one tax to pay for its

support. What is the reason for the double system? Why de intelligent people, people of good trusiness, sense, submit to it? Well, for a variety of reasons. In the first place, the prejudice against the system of public schools, which was very strong at the start, has not entirely died out yet. I remember hearing, in 1883, I think, a teacher who was asked of money from year to year to be exif she could not get a certain public school say: "I haven't got low enough yet to teach a free school." She has gotten over that foolishness, but there are others who have not; and I know many persons who would consider it more or less disgraceful to patronize a

But there are other and better reasons

ronage which the public school should have. Loud complaints are heard or bad locations, of pneumonia-breefling school rooms, of poor teachers, short terms, etc. And the complaints are just; and it behooves us to inquire the cause of these shortcomings and to seek the remedy.

I think, Mr. Editor, that the fault lies in the system. Instead of having a school board with fifteen or twenty schools under its charge, each school should have a board of its own. There is too much politics in the present system. As at present constituted, what do the members of our school board various schools under their charge? What, in very many cases, do they care about it except as favoritism hern of politics or something else fdictates? If each school constituted a district separate and apart, a body corporate and politic, with clearly defined boundarles as a town or a county, electing its own officers, de-termining at its annual (or special) school meetings by vote of its qualified electors, what should be the whole conduct of its affairs? We would then have a very different state of affairs. The patrons of each school should have the power to say where the school-house should be located, what kind, how furshould be located, what kind, how infinished, cic.; they, and they only, through their proper officers, should fix the grade of school they should have, not only as to the kind and location of house, but also as to the teacher and the length of term to be taught each year. To thi end they should have the power to levy local taxes to supplement the public school money received from the general school I will not burden your columns with the details of the scheme, but 1 am certain it would remedy most of the evils complained of. The school trustees would serve without pay and each was started by persons on the outside— by those who had only a general inter-est in the railroad lines involved. An interest in the school. There would be, voter in the and could be, no politics in it. J. W. WEISER.

Dublin, Va., Feb. 19.

We give prominence to this communt eation because it is written by a man who evidently knews what he is talking about, and he makes statements concerning the school system, in Virginia which are in line with statements which have come to us from various other sections.

He says, first of all, that there is a prejudice against the Virginia free school. That prejudice was handed down from our forefathers and it will take a long time to get rM of it. One reason why the public schools of Lynchburg flourinvolved are returned to the original purished when the public schools in other chasers. What then? Will it not be parts of the State were not doing so the duty of the President to inquire into well is because the sensible man who every other merger that has been effect- practically founded the system there, overcame the prejudice against the public schools by securing the services of teachers who had been teaching in prievery other such combination in exis- vate schools. The chief end which The tence? And if, in the opinion of the Times has in view in discussing this Attorney-General, these corporations are question is to root out the prejudice in Virginia against public schools, That will it not be the duty of the President | prejudice will pass away as the people of the State realize more and more the and drag them into court? And if the importance and dignity of popular edu-

Our correspondent says that the character of the schools, of the school-houses and furnishing, and of numerous other anti-trust supporters will reply that if conditions is such as to militate against such corporations are existing in viola- the universal patronage which the public tion of law they ought to be dissolved schools should have. He tells its that and that if they have been formed in there are loud complaints of bad locations, of pneumonia-breeding schoolhouses, of poor teachers, short terms, and so on. There it is again. Of course, there are many good school-houses in Virginia, but there are many bad ones of the stockholders and what would be- also. Some of these old hovels that are come of all other stocks and bonds in used for this noble purpose are a disexistence? We think that we hear the grace to the State, and it is impossible Governor of Minnesota say that this is to dignify and build up the system until we burn down the shanties and put decent buildings in their stead.

Our correspondent says that there is too much politics in the present system. might expect, as those who play the That complaint has also come to us game of chance may expect to perish from various sources, and we feel satisfied that there is abundant ground for Nonsense. This would be a Wall-Street it. The school fund is being used in affair in one sense, but it would be a many instances as a speils fund, is being used to give somebody employment, while the matter of teaching is a matter of ondary consideration. We cannot exstroy the country. Destroy the Uni- pect to have the best teachers under this rule of favoritism, rather than under

In conclusion, our correspondent makes a practical suggestion which we pass on to the Board of Education.

#### \_\_\_\_\_\_ "NEW ENGLANDIZING" VIRGINIA.

The Farmville Herald is quite right in protesting against the efforts of Dr. W. C. Dabney, Dr. Robert Frazer, or any other man, or set of men, to bring the South into conformity with the ideas, doctrines and usages of ir religion, in education, in politics and in business. The so-called progress and improvement of that section would not be for the good of our people. Their new methods in education have the appeartheory, but have failed, for the most to produce good fruit in practice. Their religious ideas conform neither to reason nor inspiration. They ignore in their politics the Declaration of Indepenand the Constitution of the United States. Their business life is the tessence of mammon worship.-Halifax

Record-Advertiser. We have time and again boasted that The Times is an intensely Southern newspaper. We believe in the South, in the Southern people and in Southern ways, and we should fight with all our might and main any effort that might be made to "New Englandize" Virginia in the sense employed. But our contemporaries ere utterly mistaken in supposing that this educational movement has any such end in view. A number of men at the North have determined to raise a sum of money to be employed in educational work in this section of the country. They recognize that the South has been Bearing a heavy burden since the war in endeavoring to educate the negro children as well as the white children, and so they have determined to lend assistance, First of all, they have engaged several of the leading Southern educators, whose present duty it will be to inquire into the needs of this community and that, and rended by representative Southern men in improving their schools.

We believe that these Northern men are inspired by the most generous motives. We believe that they are engaged in a noble work, and we sincerely hope that Southern men and Southern newsthan prejudice. The character of the schools, of the houses and furnishing and of numerous other conditions is such until they fully understand the purpose as to militate against the universal pat-

In the Constitutional Convention ves terday what is known as the Barbour-Quaries ordinance to regulate the liquor traffic was defeated. That was quite proper. An amendment was adopted re ferring the matter to the Legislature, with power to act. That was also quite proper. If the people of Virginia desire sire by instructing their representatives to the Legislature to adopt the Baroour-Quarles system. The experiment may then be made, and if it proves to be sat isfactory it will be continued. If not, the law may easily he repealed. That is one difference between a constitutional provision and a legislative enactment.

So Governor Taft has placed the length of the Philippine war on Mr. Bryan. The war with Spain has also been credited to him, and the Spanish-American treaty, known as the treaty of Paris, would never have been adopted had he not urged it. Strange is this power of this man who is dead.—Staunton Spectator.

Perhaps the Richmond Times can explain it.-Beaford Bulletin.

Certainly we can. Mr. Bryan is not dead. He is one of the livellest agitators in this country, and he is going to give the Democratic party a deal of trouble yet. Who said Bryan was dead?

ers of Loudoun to have a colt show. Why not? Loudoun has plenty of fine stock, and wherever such a show is held there is a large attendance. The horse show is not merely an industrial show. It is an educational affair, and as such deserves to be encouraged and supported.

President Roosevelt is our national 'Live Wire."

It is said that Senator Barksdale is going out of politics for good, Whose good?

#### VIRGINIA TOPICS.

The Situation in Luneaburg.

The Lunenburg people are brave and fearless, which means they are honest and just. They are noble and despise littleness, which means they are charitable and forgiving. They have shown a bearing during the present ordeal which should cause their would-be critics to hang their heads in shame, and set an xample that these critics and the rest of the State would not go astray to follow.

They threatened to lynch, and they were excusable under the circumstances. The would have lynched had they been inter fered with from without, and the crime would have been upon the heads of those interfering. They have not lynched and thereby have shown a noble forbearance. We do not believe now that there will be a lynching, and the credit will be theirs only, and none to their critics.— Blackstone Courier.

#### Gratitude to Braxton.

The Hon, Mr. Braxton, who has charge of corporation commission in the conven-tion, has apparently won a great fight, and the people of the State ought to feel greatly indebted to him for the zealous work he has given in this matter.-Appomattox Times.

#### An Editor's Device.

We have been meditating as to whether we would blue mark all our delinquent subscribers. We find that in some cases it would require much of our time in making a blue mark for each year due on subscription and have deferred the matter, hoping they will take time by the forelock and come in and settle, thus saving us the trouble and publicity of the amount some of them are subscription. Of course we will take it for granted that those who do not come and pay up want their paper blue marked. We will see who they are and act ac cordingly.-Warren Register,

#### The Convention's Mistake.

The corporation attorneys in the convention have made a strong fight against corporation commission, but votes taken show that they are in a hopeless minority. But in this as in other matters the convention has shown a lack of sion should be elected by the people and thereby be directly responsible to the people, but the convention seems determined to continue the bargain counter so aptly described by Mr. Carter Glass. If the wishes of the people were consulted, they would elect all State offiers, including all the judges and base ment officers, and we would thus get rid of that miserable system of log-rolling that every well informed citizen knows prevails in the appointment of officers, whether done by the Governor or the Legislature.

#### A Regret.

Editor of The Times:

Sir,—I am sorry to see that the Constitutional Convention is about to defeat the Quarles-Barbour resolution and especially to learn that Senator Daniel has seen it to throw the weight of his great influence against it. However, if the Convention has put that aside in order to give us a better and managements.

seen lit to throw the weight of his great influence against it. However, if the Convention has put that aside in order to give us a better and more comprehensive measure against the evils of the liquor traffic, the members so disposed should be allowed to open a saloon in any community against the protest of a majority of the citizens thereof. No one has the moral right to establish a saloon at or near our doors; why should he have the legal?

It seems to us that it would be highly befitting the august body of distinguished Virginians that has been deliberating for eight long months in order to give us a Constitution of which we may all be proud and that may last for generations to come to do something in the closing days of its arduous labors to arrest the ravages of the demon drink and in behalf of the thousands of women and children, the actual victims, who look tremblingly on. To say that the saloon is preferable to the "blind tiger" that is looming up in so many places is no argument for the former. By legislative enactment the "blind tiger" may be crushed at one blow; confiscate the property upon which it is located. It is high time that this Government, State and National, was doing somehing to check, if it cannot eradicate, the evil of the age. We cannot afford to wait till the Prohibition party has gained sufficient power, I should be glad to see the Democratic party as represented in the convention, the party to which we have given allegiance for a third of a century, take the initiative and the Legislature follow suit.

ORESTES. ORESTES.
Stone Mountain, Va., Feb. 12, 1902.

## $M_{ t Ainly} A_{ t Bout} P_{ t Eople}$

Superintendent William H. Thompson has gone to Corning, N. Y., to be present at the Executive Committee meeting of the Association of Municipal Electricians The association will meet in Richmond I September, and it is thought that the sessions will be held in the Council Cham-

Monroe Grove, United Order of Druids, last night initiated four candidates. In the recent contest between the Athletic and Columbia Clubs of the Capital City Bowling League at Brown's Bowling Alleys, the Columbia won. Three games were played. The totals were Columbia, 2,236; Athletics, 2,315.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Editor The Times:

Sir,—Soon after the State Convention at Norfolk, Va., the views of the delegation in said convention on submission of the new Constitution were taken the new Constitution were taken

through your paper.
Will you please give in your next will you pease give in your letter such how it stood. How many for submitting to the whole people, as the former State Convention agreed to; how many for proclaiming, and how many for the Simon pure, unadulterated chosen few that the present Constitutional Convention will allow a vote? tional Convention will allow a vote?
These are facts that the good people of Virginia ought to know, for I think the people, from what I can see, have

the people, from what I can see, have been denied many things to which they are entitled by this present convention.

I am afraid the convention has been listening more to those who have been chosen by some other than the people.

Certainly they have not been worried by the office-holders of the Commonwellth. wealth; if so, I have never heard of it.
And right here I would like to know
who knows more about the wants of the
people than those who mingle with them The officers are no more than ser vants of the people, and they don't want to be anything more. They don't want to be autocratic; if they do, their autocracy does not last long, it shineth for a while, but when the people have a chance again, these would-be autocrats are smothered so deep under the votes of the good people that they bloom not again in this life, they fadeth away and are dead to the world. There is but on peg left the Democratic party to stand on, and it is to keep its pledge. I have been in the Democratic harness for years, but last fall was the only time in my life that I could not convince our people that the party was not going to break its pledge by not submitting the work of the Constitutional Convention to the people. The pledge at Norfolk meant but one thing, "The People," and these who have a vote now are nothing more nor less than "The people," re-gardless of any interpretation that may be put upon it by any Solomon. With this pledge fulfilled our party will live

This is written not by a prophet, but by A DEMOCRAT.

[The Times received replies from 1.115 delegates to the State Convention giving their views on the question of submitting the new Constitution. Of these 52 favored proclamation, 294 advocated sub-mission to the new electorate, and 269 were in favor of submission to the present electorate.-Editor Times.1

on to rule this Commonwealth. With this pledge broken the Republicans will

rule this Commonwealth in five years'

#### The Teacher's Side.

Editor of The Times: Sir,—I am a constant reader and great admirer of your paper. One reason why I admire it is it always gives a fair hearing to both sides. I have read all the articles about education, and think it quite time to let the country teachers' side be heard. I know there are many inefficient teachers, and I also know there are numbers who are well educated and carnest, and who strive to overcome almost insurmountable ob-stacles. Most of the country schoolhouses are remote, and the teacher's work begins with at least a mile walk. They are all heated with wood for fuel, and it is often green. The children come from a distance and must be warmed before taught. The school varies from

are a luxury most of us cannot afford. We only work five months, and so it reguires all we make to live. But believe me. Mr. Editor, there are many country teachers who labor to do their duty, and do it nobly, in the face of great

COUNTRY SCHOOL TEACHER. Shako, Va., Feb. 18th.

Editor of The Times: Sir.—Tell me how a city can require any one to keep a sidewalk clear of an ob-struction that nature deposits, such as snow or rain, when they will not allow the adjacent property-owner any more rights than they allow an outsider? When a boy, before the "Confederate War," I lived in your city, and I remember a cifizen was arrested for not cleaning the snow from the sidewalk in front of his property. His defense was that the walk elonged to the city and Dame Nature deposited the snow; therefore, the city and Dame Nature must settle the mat er. The citizen carried his point and did ter. The citizen carried his point and the not clean away any snow. He was right. If we are to keep the city's property clean we should have some individual rights and interest in the sidewalks. . TINSLEY.

W. H. T Salem, Va., February 18th,

#### About Vote-Selling.

Editor of The Times:
Sir,—I have just read your editorial,
"The Man Who Sells His Vote." Of
course every right-thinking man approves it. Yet the great majority of those who outright sell their vote are poor and ignorant, and the only thing in the transaction they know anytthing about is the price. And this to them is quite an item; will buy some meat and bread for their I have known good men who

said they voted to keep their job.

Now, Mr. Editor, in reading your last paragraph disfranchising both the bribed and briber, this thought occurred to me: Why do the railroads give free passes to members of the Legislature? Why to the judges? Who will accept? Why those bearing their commissions seek legislative positions? We are told they are business people bearing their commissions

and do things on business principles. If these questions are too much for your ken, get the old man from Pulaski to "OLD FOGY. dream a dream. Max Meadows, Va., Feb. 16th.

#### The Price of Cattle

Editor of The Times: Sir,-In your issue of Friday, Febru-ary 7th, you have the following item: "The Aberdeen-Angus heifer, 'Black Cap Judy, says a Chicago special, was sold at auction to-day for \$5.200, the female record price of all breeds since 1873. A misses shorthorn helfer sold for \$500 on December last. The previous high record on Angus was \$2,800."

record on Angus was \$2,800."

I wish you to state through the columns of your paper, for the benefit of the Chicago correspondent, that it would be well for him to post himself more thoroughly in regard to the sales of female cattle between the years 1873 and

If this seemingly knowing correspondent will lend me a few moments of his valuable time, I can refer him to numvaluable time, I can refer him to numbers of shorthorn sales where females brought not only \$6,300, but more than three times that amount.

On April 14, 1875, at the sale of Mr. Jacobs, West Liberty, Va., the lady sale

Princess cow, "Maud." by Earl of Grase Hill, was bid off at \$7,200.

On May 28th of the same year, at Cambridge City, Ind., a Mr. Fox bought from Mr. A. J. Alexander, the twentieth Duchess of Airdrie at \$18,000, and about the same date Mr. Alexander sold the sixteenth Duchess of Airdrie for \$17,000 It was in the same year that Mr. Alexander. It was in the same year that Mr. Albert Crane, of Chicago, bought Airdrie Duchess Second and Airdrie Duchess Third at \$21,000 and \$23,800, respectively. In 1877 General Lippincott bought twenty-second Duchess of Airdrie for

\$15,000 On April 18, 1882, at Chicago, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, sold the ninth Duchess of Hillhurst at \$8,500, tenth Duchess of Hillhurst at \$7,100, and Airdrie

Duchess for \$7.100. In November, 1888, at Dexter Park,

Chicago; the two-year-old eighth Duchess
of Hillsdale brought \$6,600.

These are only a few of the many
shorthorns that have brought more than
the price quoted above for the Aberdeen-Angus, and if the gentleman will
allow may be guster sales of [1873] I will allow me to quote sales of 1873, I will tefer him to New York Mills sale, where the eighth and tenth Duchesses of Geneva sold for \$40,600 and \$35,000. MAURICE HALE, spectively Cedar Springs, Va. Feb. 10th.

#### "Parable of the Iron Bedstead."

Editor of The Times: Sir,-Reading some old literature recent ly, I came across a piece of curious and wonderful writing under the above heading. As deeply suggestive and exciting thoughtful meditation, I think that its

L. A. CUTLER. In the days of Abecadarian, Popes it was decreed that a good Christian just measured three feet and for the peace and was decreed that a good christian jack measured three feet and for the peace and happiness of the Church it was ordained that an iron bedstead, with a wheel at one end and a knife at the other, should be placed at the threshold of the Church, on which the Christians should all be laid. This bedstead was just three feet in the casement on the exactest French scales. Every Christian, in those days, was laid on this bedstead; if less than this standard, the wheel and a rope were applied to him to stretch him to it; if he was too tall, the knife was applied to his extremities. In this way they kept the good Christians, for nearly a thousand years, all of one statue. Those to whom the wheel or the knife was applied, cluster died in the preparation or were brought to the saving standard.

or the kind or were brought to the saving standard.

One sturdy fellow, called Martin Luther, was born in those days, who grew to the enormous height of four feet; he, of course, teared the bedstead and the kalfe and kept off at a considerable distance, deliberating how he might escape. At length he proclaimed that there was a great mistake committed by his ancestors in fixing upon three feet as the proper standard of the stature of a good Christian. He made proselytes to his opinions; for many who had been tried on the three-foot bedstead, who were actually four feet, had found a way of contracting four feet, had found a way of contracting for many who had been tried on the three-foot bedstead, who were actually four feet, had found a way of contracting themselves to the popular standard. These began to stretch themselves to their native and Luther had been for for ural stature and Luther had, in a few years, an iron bedstead four feet long, fashioned and fixed in his Churches, with the usual appendages. The wheel and the the usual appendages. The wheel and the knife soon found something to do in Luther's Church, and it became as irksome to flesh and blood to be stretched by a wheel and rope to four feet or to be cut down to that stature as it was to be forced up or down to the good and sacred three-foot stature. Moreover, men grew much larger after Luther's time than before and a considerable proportion of them ada considerable proportion of them ad-vanced above his perfect man: insomuch that John Valvin found it expedient to orand it is often green. The children come from a distance and must be warmed before taught. The school varies from fifteen to thirty, and they range in age from six to sixteen. There is no such thing as grades. My register shows a record of forty recitations a day, and this does not finclude the many interruptions from the small children, nor have I counted arithmetic in the number. And my work is only what nearly all of the country teachers do. Tifen my register shows that often the children lose ten days out of every school month. Their parents keep them at home for almost any excuse. How can they learn? They could not do it under those circumstances no matter who taught them!

I also read a great deal about the teachers attending the schools of methods, I know they are great things and would be of much benefit. But they are a luxury most of us cannot afford. We only work five months, and so it reas 300n as the iron bedstead is lengthened the people will grow apace and it will be found too short even when extended to six feet. Why not, then, dispense with this piece of popish furniture in the Church and allow Christians of every stature, to meet at the same fireside and eat at the same table? The parable is just and the interpretation thereof easy and sure.

Every attempt at reformation since the

other, is much the larger. Still the volume comprises but two chapters, however disproportioned they may be. Many efforts have been made to reduce the chapter of Essentials into narrower limits, but as it is reduced, the other is enlarged and the old division is kept up. The book called the Creed, contains all the essentials, and as they are there correctly arranged and soundly digisted, this book is more, the subject of controversy than the New Testament, which has the essentials and the non-essentials all jumbled together.

Suppose, then, that a number of churches should agree to throw aside the iron bedstead and take the Book in one chapter and call it their Creed and Book of Discipline. What then? Oh, says Puritanus, "Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, etc., do this." Stop, my friend, not one of them dare trust themseives upon this bottom; they all have their creeds and disciplines to keep them from sinking. What then, if an experiment should be made and a fair trial of the adequacy of the Divine Book should be given, and whenever it falls of the promised end, let any other device be tried. But among all the experiments of this age and country it is nowhere recorded that such a trial has been made and failed. I am aware of all that can be said on the other side, and still I assert that no such experiment and result are on record. And moreover, I do not think that no such experiment and result ar that no such experiment and result are on record. And moreover, I do not think it is likely that it shah ever be proved by actual experiment that the New Testament without a creed is insufficient to preserve the unity, peace and purity of any one congregation or of those of any given district. But above all, let us have no more iron bedsteads with or without wheels or knives."

### Military Notes.

According to a table prepared by Adjutant C. Gray Bossieux, the percentage of attendance of the Seventieth Regiment for the month of January was 66.2 per cent.; Company "A," 67.07; Company "B," 50; Company "C." 67.78; Company "B," 50; Company "C," 67.78; Company "D," 54.54; Company "E," 57.25; Company "F," 53.76; Company "E," 57.25; Company "F," 53.76; Company "G," 64.25; Company "H," 66.66; Company "K," 57.50; Company "L," 63.93; Company "M," 82.54. The total strength of the regiment is:

Officers, 50; enlisted men, 688; total, 758. Present for duty: Officers, 50; enlisted men, 439; total, 489.

The full-dress inspection drill and dance by Company B, of the Seventieth Regiment, which was to have been held or next Wednesday night, has been post-poned until March 5th. At that time the Hardy Cup, which was won by the company in a shooting contest, will be formally presented.

Colonel Anderson has received the resig-

nation of First-Lieutenant N. M. Gill, of Company I (Farmville).

### SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Lieutenant-Governor Joseph E. Willard gave one of the most delightful stag dinners of the season in honor of Governor A. J. Montague last night. The spring figwers on the table made a welcome contrast to the ice outside and formed color scheme of gold and white, brought out by jonquils and Illacs. The center was formed of these flowers, gracefully grouped, resting on a handsome Batten-burg mat over yellow catin. Soft shaded lamps and candelabra shed a glow over the whole scene. An elaborate menu, consisting of twelve courses, was served to the guests, which included Governor A. J. Montague and a number of other prominent gentlemen.

Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Cary Johnson catertained in a charming manner last night in honor of the junior class of the Union Theological Seminary.

The dining-room, prettily decorated by cut flowers and shaded lamps, was presided over by Mrs. Johnson, who was as sisted by Mrs. Chiles Ferrell, Mrs. John Freeman, Mrs. C. E. Borden and Mrs. J. Allison Hodges. Mrs. Price poured the coffee and Miss Price the chocolate.

During the evening a guessing contest was greatly enjoyed. Among the young girls present were Misses Osborne, of girls present were Misses Osborne, of Petersburg; Tinsley, Sue Weilford, Lancaster, Jones, Marshall and Hawes

A delightful whist party was given at the Jefferson Club Thursday night, which concluded with an impromptu dance. Tre game of whist was played with The game of whist was played with much spirit, and the prizes were captured by Mrs. E. N. Calisch and Miss Rebekah Whitlock, consisting of hand-some writing sets, while two pipe racks were captured by Dr. E. N. Calisch and Mr. Moses Block. The ladies' booby, which fell to Miss Schwan, of Norfolk, was a miniature train, with this inscrip-tion, "If you can't play cards, perhaps you can make the 'car go,' " while Mr. Julius Straus was given for his skill a shoe last.

Mr. Louis C. Elson, the well known musician and musical critic, of Boston, will lecture before the Woman's Club Saturday night, March 1st. His theme will be "The Troubadours and Their Descendants," giving an outline history of French songs, and rendering not only Troubadour songs, but also some music of the Trouverce, compositions of Louis XIII., and old "Noels," or Christmas songs. Mr. Elson possesses a beautiful voice and is also an accomplished planist. Gentlemen escorts may be invited, and the ladies are asked not to wear their bonnets.

Rev. and Mrs. E. T. Wellford, of New port News, will leave to-day on the "Kaiserin Maria Theresa" for Gibralter, and will be absent until the first of June. Their tour through Palestine will be made on the backs of mulls and at night they will camp out. During this part of their tour they will be joined by a large English party of tourists.

Mr. and Mrs. Wellford spent Thursday with their parents, Judge and Mrs. Bev-erley R. Wellford, of this city.

The anniversary and donation day of St. Paul's Church Home for the Aged, No. 100 West Clay Street, will be observed to day. The home will be open from 11:30 to receive donations and visitors and a lunch served at 1 o'clock to the visitors. This lome has been in existence twenty-

nine years, and was founded by the late Rev. Charles Minnigerode, the late rector of St. Paul's. The Huguenot Society will celebrate its

third anniversary on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at the First Presbyterian Church—Dr. Kerr. The society will be actiressed by the Rev. D. J. Burrell, D. D., who comes from New York for the purpose. Dr. Burrell is well known as the pastor of the Marble Reformet Church, on Fifth Avenue, and one of the best pulpit orators of the United States. The Huguenot Society is to be congratulated upon being the means of bringing such an eminent man to Richmond. It extends a cordial invitation to all lovers of fine oratory as well as to those interested in its work to be present upon that

Mrs. Isabel Charles Davis, of New York, who will be the guest of Mrs. Clarence Burton next week, and will lecture be-

A quiet marriage Monday was that of Miss Mamie E, Layne and Mr. Elmore James, who were united by Rev. Mr. Cocke, at his home. The bride is the daughter of Mr. W. L. Layne, while the groom is a well known business man of the West-End and a son of Mr. Robert

The Daughters of the Confederacy are

invited to attend the lecture of Dr. James Power Smith at the Lee Camp Hail Monday night at half-past eight. This is one of a series of monthly entertain ments given by the Sons of Veterans. A Baltimore paper, in speaking of Aiken, says: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, of New York, will arrive at Aiken

for a prolonged stay next week. Miss Lillian H. Lee left last night for

Lee Hall, Warwick county.

The second dance of the season at the Jefferson Club will be neld next Thurs-

day night. The Confederate Memorial Literary Society will meet Wednesday, February 25th, at noon.

Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, the State re gent of the Old Dominion, nominated Mrs. Albert Tuttle, at the Daughters of the American Revolution Convention. Thursday in Washington, as one of the 

Mrs. Charles Steele was among the guests at Mrs. John B. Thomas' musical yesterday in Baltimore.

Miss Lillian Tatum, of Virgnia, was given a tea yesterday afternoon by her hostess, Mrs. W. Lee Carey, of Balti-

Miss Helen Rosenstock, of Petersburg, is the guest of Miss Corinne Straus. Mss Jessie Gemmeil left yesterday afternoon for a visit to relatives in Kenton, Ohio, to be gone a month or six weeks.

Mrs. J. Emory Hughes is visiting her sister, Mrs. William A. Chambers, No. 9 West Grace Street.

The Whist Club of the Woman's Club will meet hereafter on Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

Mrs. John Gemmell and boys left yesterday afternoon for their home in Kenton, O., after a visit of several months to relatives in this city.

The Washington tea to have been given

last night by the lacies of Seventh-Street Christian Church has been postponed un-til next Friday night, the 28th instant,

Miss Birdie Kaufman, who has been county.

# Dr. Lyon's

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rate and thoroughly competent steno-grapher and typewriter operator. Good pay; easy hours. Address, immediately, "ENTERPRISE," 804 E. Marshall Street, Richmond, Va. WANTED, HUSTLER: TEMPORARY position; no canvassing; good pay Address GLOBE, 723 Chestuat St., Philadelphia Dec.

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WANTED-A THOROUGHLY EXPERI-enced Furniture and Carpet SALES-MAN; state references and salary ex-pected. Address FURNITURE, care Leader Office.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 17, 1962. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CHESAPEAKE WESTERN the Annual Metang of the CHESAPEAKE WESTERN RAILWAY will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 1014 East Main Street, Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1992, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly, before it. come before it.

B. ELDEN WILCOX.
Secretar

FOR SALE-A GENTLE DRIVING HORSE, young and sound; will sell cheap for want of use MOORE'S STABLES, Clay Street near Seventh.

visiting the Misses Lang, has returned to her home in Baltimore

Miss Laura Chapin, who has been vis-

FOR SALE.

iting relatives in Virginia for some time, has returned to her home, in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Rivers Goodall left yesterday for Durham, N. C., where they will spend a week.

### In and Hround The Hotels.

"I am afraid that the true Mardi Crass spirit in New Orleans is dying out," said Mr. H. O. Campbell, of that city, yester-Every attempt at reformation since the rude but masculine efforts of Luther has been based upon the same principles. He did not like the Popish superstructure, notwithstanding he built upon the same foundations. So did all his successors. They all divided the New Testament into two chapters. The title of the one was the essentials and the title of the other was the non-essentials, the one party the one chapter and in another party the one chapter and in another party the one chapter and in another party the cone chapter and in another party the cause New Orleans is becoming too important commercially for the usual two weeks' festivities. Anyway, I, for one, was very much disappointed in this year's fete. There' is now a movement afoot in New Orleans among the old time devotees of Marol Gras festivals to renew the interest in the affair and I hope by next year this will be done. New Orleans had thousands of visitors this year to see the festivities there."

> "Richmond is not alone in the matter of bad weather," said Mr. Horace Foushee, of Frankfort, Ky., who was in the city yesterday. "When I left Frankfort that city had more ice and snow and wrecked trees than this city has with every prospect of a continuance of this state of affa' t. The damage to some of the historic old trees of Frankfort has been very great, as I see it has been great in your own Capitol Square here."

> "One of the gravest commentaries on American politics," said Mr. John Hoyt, a well known South Carolinian, who was talking yesterday in the lobby of the Lexington, "is the fact that we hardly allow a man in office to die-and sometimes he is not even dead-when the matter of a successor begins to be bruited ab have several instances of this kind in mind. In one case the politicians held half a dozen caucuses to name a succes-sor to a man who held a prominent office and then he recovered. Meanwhile the indecency in the newspapers. I think with all our progressiveness and hustle we overdo the matter in these things."

> At the Lexington yesterday was registered Mr. J. L. Pitts, of the rallroad con-tracting firm of Lane Bros. & Co., of Scottsville. He is in the city on some

railroad business. Captain John W. Happer, of Portsmouth, was at the Lexington yesterday.

One of the well known Virginians at Murphy's yesterday was Judge J. C. Padgett, of Independence.

grom Harrisonburg Messrs. W. H. Richards, John B. Paul, and W. H. Blakemore were at Murphy's.

Other well known Virginians here yesterday included: Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Brown, Mr. P. B. Wilkes, Mr. W. A. Johnson, Mr. George W. Kouniz, of Woodstock; Mr. J. B. Savage, of Accomac; Mr. W. M. Lynch, of Portsmouth, and Carolyn Smythe, of Norfolk, at the Lexington. At Murphy's were Mr. J. W. Hancock, of Roanoke, and Mr. Ben Lucas, while at the New Ford's were Mr. J. Oberdorfer, Charlottesville; Mr. R. S. Parks, Mr. A. Gill, of Surry; Messrs, M. W. and J. A. Sterne, of Fetersburg, and Mr. B. D. Adams, of Charlotte county. Other well known Virginians here yes